WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for reducing inflammation in a tissue of a mammal affected by a rheumatic condition comprising delivering an effective amount of a TF antagonist to the mammal so as to reduce inflammation in the tissue.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human suffering from an inflammation-related condition and the method is used as a therapeutic regimen against the disease.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the TF antagonist is an inactive FVIIa polypeptide.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the inactive FVIIa polypeptide is native human FVIIa or a fragment thereof catalytically inactivated in the active site of the FVIIa polypeptide.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the inactive FVIIa polypeptide is native human FVIIa catalytically inactivated in the active site of the FVIIa polypeptide.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the TF antagonist comprises an antibody against TF.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the antibody comprises a human monoclonal antibody against human TF.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein the TF antagonist comprises more than one binding site for TF.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the method further comprises administering an effective amount of a TNF inhibitor, a second TF antagonist, or a combination thereof.

10. The method of claim 2, wherein the method is used as part of a therapeutic regimen against osteoarthritis in the human.

11. The method of claim 2, wherein the method is used as part of a therapeutic regimen against rheumatoid arthritis in the human.

12. The method of claim 2, wherein the method is used as part of a therapeutic regiment against ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, fibromyalgia, gout, infectious arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis, Reiter's Syndrome, scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, tendinitis, Lyme disease, carpal tunnel syndrome, Raynaud's Phenomenon, or a combination of any thereof.